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The Sentinel-Record

THE FULL NIGHT REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OVER LEASED WIRES

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1919.

WEATHER FORECAST

FORECAST FOR ARKANSAS—
FAIR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

NUMBER 229.

I.W.W. LEADER GETS TAR AND FEATHER DOSE

AMERICAN PROTECTIVE LEAGUE
DRIVES ALLEGED DISLOYAL
PERSONS OUT OF STANTON,
ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO LAWYER IS ALSO TARRED AND FEATHERED

League Has Been Active During the
Passed Week and at Least One
Hundred Persons Whose Patriotism
Had Been Under Suspicion Were
Made to Kiss the American Flag.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 12.—Word was received here tonight that the American Protective League of Stanton, Illinois, a mining town 38 miles north-east of here in an effort to clear the city of charges of harboring disloyal persons tonight took by force S. Oberdan, an alleged I. W. W. leader, and John L. Metzger, an attorney of Chicago, escorted them to the city limits, applied tar and feathers and started the former walking toward St. Louis and the latter toward Chicago.

The action tonight came as the result of considerable feeling engendered at a meeting of the miners union today, at which the forthcoming trial of Oberdan for a violation of the prohibition law was discussed. His case is set for Springfield, Ill., this week and Metzger had been engaged as his attorney.

Several members of the union refused to vote for a subscription fund to aid Oberdan during his litigation and openly charged him with being disloyal and with being a leader of the I. W. W. movement.

The meeting broke up in a fight and thirty persons were arrested, among them being Oberdan and Metzger. Later all were released but when Oberdan and Metzger returned to their hotel they were met by a mob of more than 100 persons and made prisoners. They were handcuffed and subjected to considerable rough treatment and amid jeers were escorted down the main street to the city limits. Despite their pleas for mercy and

their promises to leave Stanton immediately they were stripped and tar and feathers applied. Metzger was started walking north to Chicago and Oberdan was started south to St. Louis.

These week members of the league proceeded to make a personal canvass of Stanton asking each person to sign pledges of loyalty to the government.

According to reports received here at least a hundred persons whose patriotism has been under suspicion were made to kiss the American flag in public and make other manifestations of their loyalty.

Stanton is said to have been for some time the objective for a vigorous campaign by pro-German sympathizers and patriotic organizations have combated the spread of German propaganda.

SUSPENSION OF HEATLESS DAY IS POSTPONED

Washington, Feb. 13.—Suspension of the heatless Monday order, forecast for several days, was postponed tonight until tomorrow pending final reports from state fuel administrators and regional railroad officials on the coal and transportation situation.

About the only part of the country now giving officials concern is New England, where the coal shortage is as acute as at any time in the last few weeks.

TENNESSEE MOB BURNS NEGRO AT STAKE

NEGRO HAD KILLED TWO WHITE
MEN AND SERIOUSLY
WOUNDED ANOTHER.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 12.—According to reports received from Estill Springs tonight that a mob of 1,500 people burned Jim McElhannon, a negro, at a stake there shortly after seven o'clock. McElhannon shot and instantly killed two white men and seriously wounded another on the streets of Estill Springs last Friday and was captured this morning by a mob near McMinnville, and brought back to the scene of his crime.

When the train bearing McElhannon and the mob arrived speeches were made and the crowd was urged to be orderly, but no attempt was made to suppress the plan for the lynching. The negro was taken about a quarter of a mile from the town, where he was chained to a tree.

Hot irons were applied to his body for about ten minutes in an effort to get him to make a confession. He made a statement implicating another negro.

Following this the fire was lighted and in about ten minutes he was dead. The mob moved in an orderly but determined manner.

REPUBLICANS CANNOT AGREE ON CHAIRMAN

MAYOR THOMPSON OF CHICAGO
ONE OF PROMINENT MEMBERS
OF THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE.

VOUCHES FOR AMERICANISM OF ONE CANDIDATE

Thompson Presents Resolution Which
Touched on Search and Seizure
Under the Espionage Act in a Way
That Suggested the Cases of Swift
& Co. and the I. W. W.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 12.—Today's meeting of the republican national committee was a troubled one and it was hoped tonight would spread calm over the restless waters, the vital matter of the selection of a chairman was postponed until 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The schedule called for an election today but those in power ordered that some resolutions should be passed, that some woman suffragists and some anti-woman suffragists should air their views, that newspaper reporters should be admitted to hear the airing of views and should not be admitted while the committee decided contests from Tennessee and Mississippi and that the "council of the pillow" should be taken on the chairmanship.

Apparently the council of the pillow became inevitable when the most reliable available figures indicated 23 votes pledged to John T. Adams, of Iowa, for chairman, 23 pledged to Will H. Hayes, chairman of the state central committee of Indiana, and hailed as the great harmonizer of that state with five votes non-committal. It was predicted also that the neutral five would be able to take but little counsel of their pillows.

Fred Stanley, of Kansas, who pecked out last night as a possible dark horse and who loomed more plainly during the forenoon, disappeared as a candidate during the afternoon by reason of his insistence that he desired to vote to the last for Adams.

The expected public attack on Mr. Adams did not materialize. His friends asserted that he was fighting mad and they were with him. He was a good American, they said, and all the fight in them had been stirred by the allegations that he had been a leader in pro-Germanism prior to the entry of the United States into the war.

The object of the attacks was little in view during the day. He was secluded and busy directing his fight. The decision of the committee seating Jesse M. Littleton, Tennessee, as committeeman from that state brought joy to the Adams camp as he was regarded as a partisan of the town. M. W. Mulvihill, of Mississippi, was also seated, but he was regarded as on the fence.

William Hale Thompson, mayor of Chicago, not unkindly of the fact that in population Chicago is the fourth greatest city in the world, enrolled himself on the Adams side. He was asked:

"In your opinion do the charges against Mr. Adams, true or untrue, in any way militate against him as your choice for chairman of the republican national committee?"

"I can see nothing in what Mr. Adams has done or said which would disqualify him as a good American and a good republican," replied the mayor.

Mr. Thompson introduced a resolution of some length which was referred to the committee on resolutions. It was of some length but the mayor said that to epitomize it, it endorsed the constitution of the United States with regard to free speech and called for rigid adherence to the rules separating the powers of the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the federal government.

In the first of Mayor Thompson's "whereases" he touched on search and seizure under the espionage act in a way that suggested the cases of Swift & Company and the I. W. W. recently decided by Judge Landis at

187 Names Are Still Unreported

Washington, Feb. 12.—Forty names were removed today from the list of unreported American soldiers who were on board the torpedoed liner Tuscania, leaving three hundred still to be accounted for. As the war department advises show only 113 soldiers lost, 187 of those now unreported probably are safe.

Only seven additional survivors were named in today's dispatches and the department had not succeeded in deciphering a number of names garbled in transmission. Twenty-one men whose names appeared in the Tuscania's passenger list were removed from the roll of unreported when the department was advised that they had been taken off for hospital treatment when the ship touched at Halifax. Twelve others were eliminated because they had been reported in press dispatches at hospitals in Ireland.

HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE
BODIES ARE RECOVERED

London, Feb. 12.—The Press Association says that two bodies, those of soldiers from the Tuscania, were washed ashore on the mainland of Scotland last night. This brings the total of bodies recovered to 163.

AMERICAN DEAD HAS
REACHED 159

A Scotch Seaport, Monday, Feb. 11.—The American dead as a result of the sinking of the steamer Tuscania, apparently is at least 159. Thus far 145 bodies have been buried along the Scotch coast and fourteen additional bodies were recovered today. Funeral services over the latter will be held tomorrow.

The bodies of a majority of the Americans were identified by means of metal discs, which the men wore and in the case of about twenty others, which bore blank tags. Identification was made of them by a general description of their bodies or by letters in the pockets of the men.

Chicago in favor of such search and seizure.

Mr. Thompson said: "Whereas, it is the right of every American citizen . . . to exercise freedom of speech, to have the liberty of the free press, to be secure in persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures and to enjoy the right of free assembly for the peaceable discussion of their lawful rights and to petition their government . . . even in time of war."

The right of free assembly referred to was said to have been inspired by the experiences of last fall in the attempts of so-called "People's Council of American for Democracy" to find a meeting place. This aggregation was foiled in attempts to meet in Minnesota, but after Governor Lowden of Illinois had forbidden the meeting in Chicago, Mayor Thompson provided police protection to permit the meetings.

In those matters Mayor Thompson asked that "be it resolved" that the constitution as quoted in his preamble be strictly observed.

The spectacular feature of the day was provided by the women. It had been arranged that Mrs. Abbie Scott Baker of the Woman's party and lately incarcerated white house picker, should address the committee in behalf of the Susan B. Anthony amendment and that Miss Minnie Bronson and Miss Lucy Price of the organization opposed to women suffrage should oppose Mrs. Baker. The anti-suffragist women, who included also Mrs. Henry Preston White, of Boston, and Miss Charlotte Rowe of New York, said that Chairman William R. Wilcox had promised that the committee would take no action until they had been heard from.

What was their chagrin, they said, upon being admitted to the meeting place to find that the committee had already voted a resolution commending the stand of five-sixths of the members of the house of representatives in favor of the Anthony amendment.

The first speaker was Mrs. Baker. She said she was more than pleased that the committee without waiting to hear argument had voted for suffrage. She said that it was initiative of the republicans which had compelled the democrats to pass the amendment in the lower house.

"The democrats had to support it or perish. For them there was but one choice and they took it," said Mrs. Baker.

Miss Bronson gained applause and some laughter by an honest onslaught

WASHINGTON UNDISTURBED OVER RUSSIA

WAR PRISONERS HELD AND
WHICH ARE TO BE RELEASED
ARE MOSTLY AUSTRIANS.

MEN FROM PRISON CAMPS OF DOUBTFUL VALUE

With Russia Short of Food as She
Has Been for Her Own People, the
German and Austrian Prisoners
Have Fared Worse—Statement Issued By Bolshevik Delegates.

Washington, Feb. 12.—With the opening of the great campaign of 1918 on the western front apparently in sight, military men here examined the situation created by the signing of a peace pact between the central powers and the new Ukrainian republic and the declaration of the Bolshevik Russian government to stop fighting and demobilize the army. Their conclusions were not discouraging. These events on their face would appear to free enormous German forces for the impending battle in the west and also to furnish new sources of food supply for the Teutonic allies, but many factors detract from the benefit the central powers will get.

One of the facts dished up to the people involved in war with us and of the neutral countries, that it refused to sign annexationist treaty. Russia for its part declares the present war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria at an end.

"Simultaneously the Russian troops receive an order for complete demobilization on all fronts."

Leon Hrotzky's name with others are appended.

An order has also been issued that steps for declaring to the troops that

The best wheat regions of Russia are in remote sections of the Ukraine and are in such poor condition that the agricultural situation may have to be made over, a difficult process with the confusion that prevails.

Demobilization of the Russian army will not mean that the Austro-German-Bulgarian forces on the frontiers can be wholly withdrawn. There will be a constant threat of renewed hostilities and the Teutons must see to it that ample force is always at hand.

In fact, diplomatic observers say Germany is confronted with the most difficult and unprecedented problem she has met during the war as a result of the declaration that Russia has abandoned hostilities without signing a peace treaty. Refusal of the Russians to sign any treaty alienating the Russian west provinces, the diplomats point out, will leave the central powers without any legal claim to their possession.

German and Austrian tenure will rest entirely on the assertion of force without recognition of international law and consequently must be subject to the decision of whatever form of tribunal determines a German peace.

Should Germany and Austria refuse to recognize the Bolshevik decree as terminating the war without confirmation of that action by treaty their armies would be in the position of killing an unresisting and unarmed people. It is regarded here as certain to cause trouble for the Teutonic governments with their people at home.

An appeal from the Russian peasants to the working classes of Germany and Austria it is believed would not fall of a response embarrassing to the military authorities. The United States recently has not recognized the Bolshevik regime. It was stated at the state department that the formal signing of a peace treaty by the new government of the Ukraine could have no diplomatic effect so far as this government is concerned. The first official intimation that peace had

been signed was received from Minister v'Picka at Jassy, Rumania.

Such consular officers as the United States happens to have in Ukrainian territory will be retained at their posts in accord with all usages but this cannot be taken as a de facto government was not received here up until today.

One clear thing in the whole situation from a military point of view is that the struggle has narrowed down to the western front, of which the Italian theater has already officially been recognized by the allied chiefs as a portion.

The final test is to come on that front.

The text of the statement by the Bolshevik peace representatives says:

"The peace negotiations are at an end. The German capitalists and landlords supported by the silent co-operation of the English and French bourgeoisie, submitted to our comrades, members of the peace delegation at Brest-Litovsk, conditions such as could not be subscribed to by the Russian revolution."

"The government of Germany and Austria possess countries and peoples vanquished by force of arms. To this authority the Russian people, workmen and peasants, could not give its acquiescence. We could not sign a peace which would bring with it sadness, oppression and suffering to millions of workmen and peasants."

"But we also cannot, will not and must not, continue a war begun by czars and capitalists. We will not and we must not continue to be at war with the Germans and Austrians—workmen and peasants like ourselves."

"We are not signing a peace of landlords and capitalists. Let the German and Austrian soldiers who are placing them in the field of battle and let them know for what they are struggling. Let them know also that we refuse to fight against them."

"Our delegation, fully conscious of its responsibility before the Russian people and the oppressed workers and peasants of other countries, delivered on February 10 in the name of the council of the people's commissaries of the government of the federal Russian republic to the governments of the people involved in war with us and of the neutral countries, that it refused to sign annexationist treaty."

Continued on page seven

MILITARY ACTIVITY INCREASED

BRITISH MAKE INCURSION INTO
THE GERMAN LINES INFLECT-
ING CASUALTIES AND
TAKING PRISONERS.

FRENCH CAPTURED NEARLY THREE HUNDRED PRISONERS

German Captured By the British Says
At Least One Big Attack is Due
Some Time in March—Fresh Troops
Are Carrying Out Maneuvers Behind
the German Lines.

New York, Feb. 12.—The military activity on the western front is daily increasing in volume. The patrol encounters are being carried out by larger parties than has been the case since the winter set in and more zest is added to the fighting. The British near Epehy and LaBassee have conducted further incursions into the enemy positions, in the latter region inflicting numerous casualties and also taking prisoners and machine guns. Likewise in the Woerwa sector the French have made successful attacks, capturing nearly three hundred prisoners. A somewhat ambitious attack by the Germans in the Verdun sector was put down by the French with severe casualties.

The Germans evidently are anxious to gauge the positions occupied by the Americans and also to ascertain the number of men they are employing for their aircraft hover over the lines daily taking photographs and making observations.

Anti-aircraft guns have several times driven off the enemy.

Continued on page three.

Packing House Employees Tell of Grievances

Mothers With Babies in Arms and Girl Workers Testify Before Judge Alchuler.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Mothers with babies in their arms, as well as girl workers and men came from the stock yards today to testify in the wage controversy between the packers and their employers before Federal Judge Alchuler, recently appointed an arbitrator by Secretary of Labor Wilson. The women had been called by the labor unions to give evidence of the long hours of which the unions claim prevail at the stock yards.

W. J. Barrett, an official of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, testified that electricians at the packing plants, although organized, received only 44 cents an hour, while the scale called for 78 cents an hour.

In reply to a question as to why he worked in the yards for 44 cents when he could get 78 cents outside a few blocks away, he said that he would have had to join another local, which would have cost him \$200.

S. G. Frazee, superintendent of the Wilson & Company plant, the next witness, said that the average wages paid the men in his plant was 27 cents an hour and that a similar wage was paid in other plants. He explained that several years ago agreements had been made with the packers to standardize the wages paid for various types of work.

Jacob Maurer, a cooper and veteran employee of the stock yards, testified

that the packing houses were organized by the Knights of Labor more than 30 years ago and that during 1885 the men worked eight hours a day and were happy. He said that the coopers received \$2.75 to \$3 a day then and now received 35 cents an hour and work ten hours. He presented wages and working conditions as much better in small independent packing plants where the unions were recognized.

Edward Testmeyer, an official of a blacksmith's union, said the blacksmiths in the stock yards received 37 1/2 cents an hour, while other blacksmiths 55 to 70 cents an hour. He said the packing house employees were organized but feared discovery would be followed by wholesale discharges.

Albert Peterson of the steam table workers union and former packing house employee, said: "The stock yards are the dumping ground for men of our craft who are temporarily out of work and in most cases they remain only long enough to save up carfare and leave Chicago unless they can get employment here."

"Why is it then that there are men of your trade in the stock yards who have been there many years?" he was asked.

"They have stayed there at our request because we are endeavoring to make better conditions there," Peterson replied.

Death Penalty Asked By Prosecutor of Bolo

Evidence is Completed and Arguments Begun in the Treason Trial.

Paris, Feb. 12.—All the evidence, testimony and speeches by witnesses in the case of Bolo Pasha on trial for treason and apparently all the other "affaires" now under investigation before the French court had been concluded this afternoon and tomorrow's sittings will open with the arguments of the prosecutor. He will ask that the sentence of death be imposed upon Bolo.

The trial was resumed today with M. Doyen, an expert accountant, again on the stand to refute charges made by Monsignor Bolo, brother of the defendant, that Doyen had dishonored himself by falsifying a portion of his original report on Bolo's activities. The witness spoke with reserve and moderation declaring merely that the exception "to the form in which these criticisms were presented by a man who strangely abuses the moral authority conferred on him by the cloth he wears."

M. Doyen then reiterated and explained portions of his evidence which the prisoner's brother had challenged.

After M. Doyen had testified Monsignor Bolo again took the stand and reiterated his attacks of yesterday, especially on the authenticity of the telegram from Count von Bernstorff, duplicates of which he insisted should be produced rather than to rely on American state department documents.

When the prosecutor repeated as on Monday that the American government could not be questioned created a scene by asserting passionately: "The American government

has not the right to shoot my innocent brother."

Maurice Violette, former minister of subsistence, testified that the current opinion among parliamentary and ministerial circles in August, 1917, was that no case would be found against Bolo Pasha and that M. Painleve, then minister of war, had asserted that the case did not warrant an arrest.

The last witnesses of the day recounted the good deeds of Bolo Pasha and Darius Porchere, an accountant, who is a co-defendant with Bolo, and also told of the personal feuds between the newspaper men for and against Senator Charles Humbert, former owner of the Paris Journal. One character witness for Bolo, M. Deland, said he was surprised that the government had charged Bolo as being a friend of Abbas Hilmi, former khedive of Egypt, who it has been charged sent Bolo money to be used for German propaganda.

"Why," said Deland, "President Wilson has not yet said he was an enemy of Turkey."

The incident of the day occurred when M. Violette, in testifying, referred to two documents sent in August and September, 1917, to Minister Painleve.

M. Violette said that Minister of War Painleve had informed the council of eleven investigating the question of inviting the parliamentary community former Premier Caillaux for the purpose of taking his testimony of the case that unless additional evidence was obtained from America Bolo could not be arrested.